

# POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR  
Marlinton, Friday, July 20, 1894.

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## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,  
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,  
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free

D. L. BARLOW,  
Of Edroy.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### FOR STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce E. I. Holt of Academy as a candidate for the State Senate from the 8th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at Union, August, 2nd, 1894.

This is said to be not only an odd but an awful year for candidates.

MR. WM. L. WILSON is grieved that the Senate has married the symmetry of the Tariff Bill, and is in such a fix as the editor who makes such corrections in the proof as will be endured by his anxious compositor.

OUR columns are always open to communications on all subjects, and especially on the subject of relocation of the county seat. On this subject of general interest, however, we would like the writers to always give their names for publication, as it makes the communication of more importance.

It is thought by some that Ex-Governor E. W. Wilson will spend his force this summer while it will do no special good, and will make a great point that may confront him this winter when he comes up before the Legislature. His usual way is to come into a campaign with the big end foremost. First elect a Democratic Legislature, they'll do the rest.

GLADSTONE is one of the oldest of living statesmen, and his health has been phenomenally good. The physician who had care of him for many years was the late Sir Andrew Clark. In conversation with Mrs. Francis Willard, Dr. Clark said, "Ease is the way to decrease. Labor is the life of life." The highest life of an organ lies in the full and complete discharge of its functions.

THE number of employees in the service of American railroads has been variously estimated from eight hundred thousand to one million, and the fact is the most profitable source. At the formation of the American Railway Union last year more than one hundred and fifty thousand were organized. The intention of the Union is to bring within its organization the entire railway system of the country. When this is accomplished the Union will be able to shut out and negotiate with the railroads as a single entity, and as a result of this the railroads will be forced to pay attention to the needs of the public.

Rev. T. H. Lacy, D. D.

This minister, well known to many of our people, is Evangelist of the Southern Virginia diocese. The people of Marlinton were favored with one of his best sermons last Tuesday night.

His topic was the new birth suggested by the words of Jesus to Nicodemus: "Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God." John, 3:3.

The relative position of the parties was referred to. One just entering upon his public ministry, the other a venerable member of the supreme court. Jesus, the son of a carpenter and member of an obscure family, Nicodemus, a person of wealth and high position.

Yet all this is seemingly ignored and the necessity of a great moral change insisted upon by Christ. This change results in becoming sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ of an inheritance that will never be taken from the faithful. A source of joy in this life and pleasures evermore hereafter. This new relation to God shows itself in likeness to Jesus Christ, and the distinguishing trait is to love God with all the heart, the soul, mind and strength, and their neighbors as themselves. There is a steady growth in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ on the part of those "born again." Hence, it is not surprising that the best and noblest of men, in all ages of the world, were members of the household of faith, the ransomed Church of God.

These persons, too, love whatever is good, they associate with the good and find no real enjoyment in the pleasures of sin for a season. Persons are to be classified by their walk and conversation. Those that walk or associate with wise men shall be wise, but the companions of the foolish shall be destroyed. What a joy to see a promising child when a year old, but in ten years afterwards to find it still a child, how soon to find no progress, to advance in intelligence, doomed to live and die a child! How important to cherish the Holy Spirit and not remain a mere babe, of no special use, but strive to be useful.

In the turmoil of business and public life the "public spirited man" is apt to forget the realities of life and death, and that he has no certain hold upon existence even. Or, barring that he may come to an end, he forgets that the bare necessities that his existence requires are by no means assured him. Kipling's law of the jungle is a wonderful allegory. In that he tells of the "Peace Rock." The ancient law was that when the country became so dry and the river so low, that a long white rock showed above the surface, then the old elephant who ruled the jungle made his proclamation that no beast should prey upon another while watering at the river, and thereafter until the Peace Rock was hidden by the rising water, the animals from the strongest and most ferocious tiger down to the feeblest ant at the river in perfect peace and harmony. Therefore, we may wonder if there is not such a rock in the Greenbrier, marking the tide, to show that we are being burned up, and make people of this country aware of their sin and drop the sinners of the life caused by divisions on small matters.

He came home, snowed at his wife, kicked the dog, swore at the help, and he did not believe in any thing politically, that the world was fast coming to a bad end, that Congress was a fraud—all this did the man with the lion. On the contrary, his neighbor, who had no fear, came home, kissed his wife, smiled pleasantly at his child, petted the dog, and said that he guessed Congress would get out of the hole where they were stranded, and that he had no idea that it didn't cut much of a figure, anyway, so they never could keep the working men down.

Mr. Dawson, who arrested Douglass, assigned his claim to the five hundred dollar reward to George White, and he received an order for the same from the Greenbrier county court.

## Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator.

Rachel E. A. Sheets, et al.

PURSUANT to two certain decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered in the aforesaid cause on the 6th day of April, 1894, and the 23d day of June, 1894, respectively, I shall, as commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of said county proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on the 30th day of August, 1894, to take, state and report to court the following matters of account, to-wit:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Artoget as the administrator of Jacob Sheets, deceased.
2. An account of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.
3. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by any party in interest to be specially stated.

W. A. BRATTON, Com'r.  
July 6, 1894.

## Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator.

Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.

To the creditors of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 30th day of August, 1894.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1894.  
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.  
July 13-54

## FURNITURE.

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And Orders taken.

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Marlinton, W. Va.

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# LIFE IN JAPAN.

EVERYTHING IN THAT COUNTRY IS VERY CHEAP.

One Dollar is Worth Two—Food Costs Almost Nothing—Servants Are Cheap and Good—Japanese Houses.

JAPAN is doing all she can to keep silver in the air, says Frank O. Carpenter in a letter from Tokio to the New York Press. She has to pay for the goods she imports from America in gold, and the silver question is a far more important one here than it has ever been in the United States. The country is now on a silver basis, and there is sure to be a general rise in the prices of everything.

At the present writing the exchange is going up every day, and a good dollar in Tokio looks as big as the cover of a Japanese umbrella. Such foreigners as are here who get their incomes from America are rich through the fall of silver, and they now get two dollars for every one that is sent out to them from home. I made out a draft of \$100 on my New York letter of credit at the bank this morning, and got \$208 for it, and the money I have brought with me has doubled in value. This makes traveling comparatively cheap, and though I have been paying \$1 a day at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama, it really costs me only two.

The treaties with Japan prohibit her from charging more than five per cent. duty, and labor is worth so little that one could come across the Pacific and save the expenses of the trip by laying in a stock of clothing for himself and his family. The tailors are Chinese, but they give you good cuts, and you



GOING TO A FIRE IN TOKIO.

do not need to pay if the clothes do not fit you. You can get a good business suit of English goods, made to order, for about ten American dollars. Patent leather shoes, made to order, cost \$2.50, and a fur-lined overcoat, with beaver collar and cuffs, can be bought for about \$30 in gold. You could not buy the cloth, to say nothing of the fur linings, for that amount in America. Ladies' dresses are equally cheap, and you get wonderfully embroidered gowns of silk crepe for less than the ordinary street dress costs you in the United States. This reduction in silver makes a wonderful profit for our missionaries



A PAIR OF JAPANESE SERVANTS.

and diplomats. A missionary who is visiting a church in Japan a year has now two thousand dollars in gold. The American Minister to Japan, who receives, if my memory serves me, \$12,000 annually, gets at least \$25,000 of value out of it, and the salaries of all our consuls are generally doubled by the devaluation of the dollar. One family living on a small income at home could now come to Japan and live in the comfort of half the money, and I am surprised at the

wonderful cheapness of all sorts of eatables from cabbage to champagne.

I took an interpreter with me to the market this morning and spent some hours in finding out the prices of the necessities of life. I found the articles sold fully as good and in most cases superior to those you find in America, and the prices were from one-twentieth to one-half those we pay. I have reduced them from the silver to the gold basis and give you a few of them. Meats are very high, as the Japanese do not use them; they are chiefly demanded by foreigners. I found that fine rib roast of beef cost eight cents per pound, and was shown veal and bacon at ten cents. Chickens



THE JAPANESE SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES.

are worth from seven to twenty cents apiece. You buy teal ducks for eight cents each, and eggs are worth from six to ten cents a dozen. Quail cost from six to seven cents. Red birds, sixteen cents a dozen and snipe five cents each. Think of it! A good snipe for a nickel. All fish are sold when they are alive or just killed. Lobsters run from a half cent to five cents apiece. Fine fresh mackerel bring from one to four cents, and sole from two to ten. You can get perch as low as two cents each, and tai fish, the best fish in Japan, at from five cents to fifty cents, according to size. Oysters are worth twelve cents a gallon, and eel bring ten cents a pound. As to vegetables, they are sold in most cases by the pound, ranging from half a cent upward. Cabbages bring from one to three cents each. Lettuce about a quarter of a cent a bunch and radishes about the same. You get a few cauliflower for from eight to ten cents, and fresh mushrooms cost five cents a pound.

Servants are very cheap and very good. The foreign housewife has nothing to do and she lives like a queen. The Japanese cooks are far better than ours, and \$20 a month will pay the board and salaries of the help of an eight room house. I have a friend who lives as well here as many a millionaire does in the United States and he does not expend more than this amount. He pays his cook \$5 a month. His butler gets \$2.50 and his gardener and second girl get about the same. These servants all board themselves and the cook does the marketing. His rent costs him less than \$20 a month, though he lives in one of the best parts of Japan, and he could have a coachman at \$5 more.

what America wastes. Only a few of the middle classes have more than one servant, and among the poorest classes the wife does the cooking and the entire work of the household. Some families have a woman to cook and do general housework, and such women are paid from \$1 to \$3 a month and are lodged and fed. They generally receive a present of a dress from their mistresses at New Year's and in midsummer, each costing from \$1.50 to \$2, and they expect to get a cent two or three times a week for bath money.

Every Japanese takes a hot bath from two to twelve times a week, and where the family is too poor to own a bath-



room they go to the public bathhouses. The richer people have more servants, and a well-to-do family will generally have a man in addition to the women. They pay their men twice as much as the women. Nurses are very cheap in Japan, and the common people keep the smaller children and the old men of the family busy in taking care of the babies. A child of six often has her baby brother tied to her back, and children from nine to sixteen go about with babies so fastened upon them, taking care of them. Such girls, when employed outside of their own families, get their board and clothing and



A JAPANESE NURSE.

a present now and then. A woman who works in a tea factory will often pay a cent a day to have her baby thus cared for.

Out in the country the wages are even lower, and there are parts of Japan where the women do not get more than ten cents in silver a day, or about a nickel of our money. Women dig up the ground with long spade-like mattocks, and I visited a tea-drinking establishment yesterday, where I saw about 100 girls bending over hot brick-like pans and rubbing the green leaves of the tea around in them, while the preparation rolled down their cheeks and now and then dropped into the dainty mixture, which was being prepared for American breakfast tables. I asked as to their hours and their wages, and I was told that they worked from daybreak to sunset, and that they got the enormous wages of from thirty to forty cents a day in silver.

I see men everywhere I go carrying loads that the ordinary American could not lift, and they do the work of both horses and men. There are few horses used, and many of the carts are pulled and pulled by women and men. I saw a woman breaking down for the roads this afternoon, and I was told that she got about ten of our cents for twelve hours' work. She sat bareheaded and barefooted on the stone and pushed away with a bamboo breaking the road into pieces. As I watched her, two Japanese men in blue cotton gowns passed by, carrying a stone weighing about 400 pounds, which was tied by a rope to a pole which rested on their shoulders, and a third man pushed them with a long long handle on his back.

There are no such things as stone boats and barge highways in Japan, and horses labor under the yoke of stone and wood. The place of stone and wood in the country, and large are paved into roads by hand. A barge road consists of a lot of boards laid up into bundles containing about five or six boards an inch wide and half an inch thick, and usually about

twelve feet in length, and it is of such lumber that the most of the Japanese houses are made. The heaviest of the rafters of the temples are sawed out by hand, and it is by men that they are carried up and put into place.

The roof of a Japanese house is put on before the walls are fitted in, and there is a big scaffolding made of the height of the proposed structure and running all around it before the work of putting up the house begins. The scaffolding is made of bamboo poles tied together with ropes of straw, and the men who put it up have nothing to do with erecting the building itself.

Almost all of the Japanese houses are of wood. They are built close together in the towns and cities, and a fire sometimes sweeps them away by thousands. It is said that Tokio burns down every seven years, and fire which destroys a thousand houses are not uncommon. There are now steam fire engines in the large cities and all of the smaller places have fire departments and hand engines.

The Japanese go wild whenever there is a fire in the neighborhood. They turn out on mass, each carrying a paper lantern, upon which is painted the name of his house or his business place, and rush toward it. They have lanterns hung up in their houses, ready to run out with them to fire, and it is a matter of etiquette if you have a friend in the neighborhood of the conflagration to call and leave your card and tell him that you came to help him, thinking the house which was burning was his, and to leave your card, with congratulations that he escaped.

The firemen themselves carry lanterns, and they yell as they run. Each fire company has a leader, who carries a lantern fastened to the top of a long pole and ornamented with streamers of paper. He climbs with this to the roof of the building which is on fire and directs the men, and he is expected to stay at his post until these streamers catch fire. The firemen of Yokohama have blue hats, like butter bowls, and on their backs are the characters which mean Yokohama fire brigade. The country firemen tie a handkerchief on their heads, and are more often barefooted than otherwise.

Until lately there was no such thing as a fire insurance company in Japan. Now there are several, and they are doing well. There are no foreign companies, and the insurance companies of other countries confine their risks here to life.

## National Salutes.

The United States National salute is a gun for each State, for the President twenty-one guns, for the Vice-President seventeen, fifteen for Cabinet Officers, Governors, etc. Originally the President was saluted with as many guns as there were States in the Union, but this idea was finally abandoned in the year 1819, when there were exactly twenty-one States, the Commissioners deciding that hereafter "twenty-one guns shall be the National Presidential salute."—New York Advertiser.

## Black Langshans.

The Langshan is a Chinese breed of fowls which has been known and appreciated in England for the last twenty-five years, though their introduction into this country is comparatively recent.

The Langshan is a strikingly handsome as well as a most useful fowl. In color they are jet black, with a beautiful greenish tint on neck and back. The male carries himself well up and has a well spread tail, with long sickle feathers also of a green tint. The average weight of the cocks is from nine to ten pounds, while the hens weigh about eight pounds. They are the most rapid growers among the black Cochins in most respects. They are active, mature early, lay well and are good sitters and mothers. They are much less inclined to sit than the other Asiatic breeds.

The flesh of the Langshans is white and they have a very thin, white skin, which causes them to be regarded, most unjustly, as second rate poultry in those markets where golden yellow caracases are in demand. They begin



BLACK LANGSHAN.

to lay at about five months old, the eggs being of a standard size, and are of a red brown tint, and, it is claimed, the best flavor of all eggs. As winter layers they are equal to the Brahmas, when they are in many different respects. The Langshans stand out prominently from the crowd of other breeds, and are very healthy. As to the best breed of the Langshan, it is equalled only by the Dorking and some varieties of game.—New York World.

# NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

The latest fad among the pretty girls is to talk woman suffrage.

Lilly Langtry, the actress, claims to be only forty-one years old.

Women garlgarers are in great demand in England and Germany.

Butterfly bows are very popular this season, and are seen on almost everything.

Holland an attempt is being made to pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, dresses her hair in the style known as the "Diana knot."

The Baroness Emma Spotti, of Norway, is said to be the best known woman painter in northern Europe.

Queen Victoria has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Many of them are hired.

Ross Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pizarro missionaries and a woman of more than usual intelligence, is writing a history of the Pizarro colony.

The first woman to be elected a member of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain is Miss Mabel Cox, of Southampton, who owns the cutter "Fleur-de-lis."

Madame Marchesi, of Paris, is the most famous vocal teacher in the world. She has trained nearly all the great singers of this generation, including Melba, Calve and Eames.

The jewels of Mme. Tetrazzini, the most famous prima donna in South America, were recently seized for debt, when it was found that all the gems were made of paste.

Miss Baker, who is professor of Greek and Latin at Simpson College, Indiana, is only thirty-two, and it is said that when she was fourteen she translated one of the plays of *Æschylus*.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, the English writer, is tall and inclined to stoutness. Her hair is white—she is now in her seventies—and she has large dark brown eyes that are full of expression.

It is said that the Khdiva's mother has picked out as a bride for her son the Princess Naima, daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, who was born in 1876, and is said to be beautiful and highly cultured.

The Empress of Austria has a pathetic delusion. She fancies that her unhappy son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is still a baby. A big doll has been given her, which she fondles and keeps constantly by her.

Satin ribbon, three inches wide, folded to the width of the ordinary collar, is fastened at the sides in a saucy butterfly bow, is a change from the shirred velvet collar, that has received the approval of Mamieula Modas.

Miss Alice E. Hayden, of Madison, Wis., has distinguished herself and surprised her neighbors by shooting a fragile Eastern girl, handling a rifle with the ease and skill of an old hunter.

"A Contest of Silence" is the most entertaining to be given by the members of a woman's sewing society in Indianapolis. Last year the first woman to quit speaking was in thirty minutes. The winner held her tongue for sixteen minutes and twenty seconds.

Mrs. Susan Stewart Franklin, of Milwaukee, Wis., has attained great distinction as a potter. She is President of the National League of Mineral Painters, and is the author of a work which is used as a text book at the South Kensington Art Museum, London.

The Empress Frederick has induced Berlin societies of amateur photographers to co-operate in bringing about an international exhibition of photographs by amateurs in 1895. Her Majesty has undertaken to be a patroness, and has requested Princess Henry to act as her substitute on the committee.

A blonde requires a softer shade of green than the brunette. Too bright a hue would give to the fair-haired, fair-skinned woman a swarthy washed out look. But it is well to know that this color, as well as all others, can be softened and rendered wearable by either type of beauty if judiciously combined with white.

Little Kitty, aged four, has lost her doll's shoes, which break fast and water and blackened dirty's eyebrows with ink. As a result in the family, who rubbed her cheeks and powdered her eyebrows, believing that Kitty was attempting a suicide, had her eyebrows shaved. The family doctor, who was called, said that the great secret to lower tones.

The wedding cake of Princess Victoria Melita was of a novel height. It was raised, baked, decorated and shipped to Calcutta by Messrs. Gorton. A photograph is appended. It weighed five tons and was a little more than a little higher than the bride herself.





## ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT POCAHONTAS.

This county is especially made to form one absolute and independent republic by itself. It is completely hemmed in on every boundary by high mountains, and has within its bounds all sorts of natural resources. It is watered in main by the Greenbrier, and when the waters are fully used the river is permitted to escape by a tortuous passage through Droop Mountain. The Greenbrier is not quite sufficient for the county's needs, so in the extreme western part of the county the headwaters of the Elk spread like the antlers of the animal from which it takes its name, and water a most valuable blue grass country. This river is sent off through never ending woods in a southerly direction.

Nobody ever comes to Pocahontas without crossing a mountain. Once inside the barrier, a magnificent country is to be seen, second to none in the beauties of nature. The intelligent and industrious class of hard headed people have claimed from the soil their living, and incident to this the beautiful plantations have come into existence, to give wealth and beauty to the county.

It is owing to the condition of the surrounding country that we are practically cut off from intercourse with West Virginia, and have a direct, though slow, communication with Virginia. On the north and western boundaries the trees grow so big and thick that they have not yet been tackled by men, and the mountains are high, too. On the south lies the ancient county of Greenbrier, but it, too, is closer kin to the counties of Virginia than to those of her own State.

Now, if we mistake not, this exalted and exclusive position of ours has had a great deal to do with keeping the common, everyday world at a distance, and has left us the lot of cloistered spirits that are to be found here. The fact is, that when some 6,000 people occupy a county twice as big as the State of Rhode Island, and get used while young to riding forty miles to attend a festive gathering, they become a most wonderfully capable and energetic people, as a rule. A crowded county, where twelve or fifteen miles is the radius covered during a man's life, is to be found not a hundred miles from us in the Valley of Virginia.

The position of our county has also to do with the esteem with which we as a people are regarded by those who never had the pleasure of visiting Pocahontas. Take the young man in Lewisburg, for instance. To one, this county is a place where the principal industry is the manufacture and sending forth of covered wagons. To the other, this county is the place where his sweetheart lives. The difference between the two men is that the first has never been to Pocahontas while the other has.

Aspen to the question of what is known of our county by outsiders, is the story told by Col. John T. McIlwain to a distinguished audience in the Chamber of Commerce, at Pittsburgh. Emperor William, of Germany, was told of Pittsburgh, and in locating the place, it was found that the ancient place of importance in Pittsburgh, that he had heard of in America, was Marlinton, county seat of Pocahontas, and "mother of the two Virginias."

But as we said before, we are best suited to be a country to ourselves. Communication with the outer world is at present a hawking business. If our people would only appreciate hearing of what which is some of their business, but which is attracting the attention of the civilized world, a telephone line could be constructed with little cost. In that case, after

the court house is completed, a railroad might be built down the river to Ronceverte, and a single man would not have to keep a dozen extra horses. Another wild fancy may as well be indulged while we are about it, and that is that of turning the Cheat River into the Greenbrier, and having a stream navigable for steamboats.

But alas! the worst of it all is that you cannot get to talking about this county but what you get stuck on the funeral topic of speedy communication with the rest of the world, and so remarking that Pocahontas has a future before her, we will drop the subject by further remarking that we are in favor of somebody entering an order, somewhere, compelling every land owner on our land books, not a resident of the county, to come into the county and live, within sixty days from the rising of the court, or forfeit their lands to the independent republic of Pocahontas.

## A Bit of Personal Experience With the Strike.

Mr. F. Hubbard, local agent of the Manley Manufacturing Company at this place, came here direct from New Orleans. While in the Crescent City he reports having seen great quantities of fruit and vegetables for sale, dirt cheap. Outside of the harbor were several steamboats sailing to and fro with hatches up, trying to keep their cargoes of fruit from spoiling. The railroad had refused to receive anything of a perishable nature. Watermelons could be bought for eighteen cents per hundred and bananas at ten cents per bunch. His train was delayed, the switchmen having struck, and at one city the depot policeman and the detective coupled the cars, etc. At Birmingham the firemen struck, and the train was "red" through to Chattanooga by the master mechanic of the road.

## "AUNT LUANIE."

Do we not all remember from the days of our childhood some particular friend who seemed a wonderful help and comfort to our mothers? And thus, unconsciously, there, a help to ourselves. This friend may have been a kindly relative or non-relative, an old school-companion, or even a humble, faithful servant. It was some one on whom the mother leaned, and from whom she took comfort and encouragement. The friend and the dear mother, too, may long since have gone to the heavenly home; but memory is only the keener and tenderer for that.

I am thinking of such a comforting friend now. In the village where my mother was raised, lived a good woman who seemed to be a little older than anybody else, and who was known and loved by all. "Aunt Luania" was her general name, and to my infant fancy, "Aunt" formed part of her name, not a title. To be a Christian helper to every one seemed her business, and yet I knew she had her own special cares and duties, and, often have I heard my mother say, many trials and crosses, but "Aunt Luania" literally smiled over trouble and always found a cheering word for the weary and discouraged.

I see her now as she would enter our house quietly and unexpectantly, with that quaint bonnet of hers, and the bright wrinkled countenance wider in smiling down affectionately by my mother, and lifting the every-day cares with her, and holding soul communion, until it seemed that God had surely sent an angel unwearied to cheer and bless.

When we returned to Brooklyn, Mr. Gordon ("Aunt Luania" moved to New York City), and her membership of church was in Dr. Barnard's, doubtless old records held her name yet, though the most low colored into the Church of the First-Born, written in heaven.

Such a sister of mine, "I could have been not over three years of age when our mother took me to see 'Aunt Luania' in New York. Living in upper rooms, the great old lady was at the one small dressing table, and with her Bible laid on the same table, and reading with interpretation. She spoke of her mourning train. 'I have been paid over the early in of December, the English, but he was called of the Lord

when with Eli; how wonderful the history!'

A student of the Bible, a Christian of prayer, a warm and tender heart, a patient sufferer, and sympathizing friend, a helper to our mother, (and that mother still with us), "Aunt Luania Gordon" lives gratefully in our memories. — Mrs. A. J. Price.

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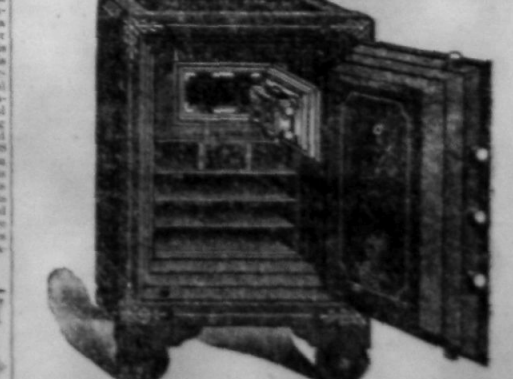
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# POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. 12, NO. 1.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

## Official Directory of Pocahontas.

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Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.  
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.  
Circuit Court, S. L. Brown.  
Circuit Court, J. H. Patterson.  
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.  
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## THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.  
County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is a levy term.

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## POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE,

EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, July 27, 1894.

## The Aims of Modern Anarchy.

The assassination of President Carnot and the prevailing troubles have awakened interest in the question, What is it the anarchists wish to accomplish? The acknowledged author of anarchism is Pierre J. Proudhon, a French writer, but his main apostle is Michael Bakunin, connected by birth with the highest Russian aristocracy. As an agitator his activity has been most remarkable. The International Socialism now so rampant and influential in Spain and Italy has been largely moulded by Bakunin's teachings, who died at Bern in 1876. He taught revolutionary socialism, based on materialism, which means it is all life to live and all of death to die, and he aimed at the destruction of external authority by every available means.

What Proudhon and Bakunin contemplate is a condition of human enlightenment and self-control, in which the individual shall be a law to himself, and in which all external authority shall be abolished as a despotic interference with personal freedom.

Now it is interesting to notice that this is just the ideal to which the highest religion and philosophy look forward to as the final state of man. Such religion and philosophy, however, do not teach that such a state of enlightenment can be reached at once through the wholesale destruction of the present framework of society, but through a long process of ethical and social improvement, line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, as the human masses can receive and practice the principles of such a religious philosophy, applied to human government.

The fatal and troublesome mistake of the true, sincere anarchists, is there impatient and passionate efforts to force the proclamation and adoption of absolute freedom in the present unqualified condition of the great mass of the people in every class and condition. Owing to this zeal without knowledge, these heralds of peace bring the sword instead of the olive branch. Destruction and misery are in their ways.

## Back Alleghany.

Back Alleghany is a high, formidable looking mountain which branches off from the Alleghany at the head of the Greenbrier River, and fences up the whole inhabited part of upper Pocahontas on its western boundary. Back Alleghany is the name given to a large area of prosperous farming communities situated upon the table land between the river and the foot of the mountain. It is quite wonderful how little is known about this part of Green Bank district, throughout the county generally.

The impressive rests with most persons that Green Bank, like Huntersville, is situated most entirely on the eastern side of the county, and it is with some surprise that the citizen who has roamed under this impression, discovers this large and populous section on the west side of the county. The land looks rich and the farms all seem to be productive. Everywhere there is a comfortable looking home. This is the region that was so lately covered with the dignified and grand houses that were the glory of the county. The houses were of many styles, some of them of the olden style, some of the new style, and some of the modern style. The houses were of many styles, some of them of the olden style, some of the new style, and some of the modern style.

## The Huntersville Jail.

It was the writers pleasure, recently, to spend an hour in the Huntersville jail, being locked in with a client, who was spending some time there, owing to the lack of funds to pay a fine of \$40. This sort of imprisonment for money due the State, is exactly the same as the old imprisonment for debt, except that the creditor feeds the prisoner in these latter days. It is right hard on the man who objects to being in jail, as one learned judge declared that such a prisoner could stay in jail until he rotted, or paid up, if the States Attorney so willed. To return to our subject though, this county jail is one of the strongest and most secure of any jail in the State, but is very objectionable on account of its lack of hygienic appliances. The cells are small, lighted and ventilated only by one small window which is set in a thick wall. The place smells horribly on this account. The province of this article is not to condemn the jail, as all the fanes we find in it, as long as we are on the outside, could be remedied at a little cost.

Our inmate spoke in high terms of his treatment and of the meals served from the Huntersville hotel. Mr. James H. Doyle has the care of the jail, and his kindness to the prisoners, running greatly to tobacco, by the way, is ever appreciated.

A great many inscriptions are on the walls of the cells, some of them of a poetic nature, and the following are a few of them:

"There is a land of paradise,  
Where pleasures never fail,  
There is a heaven for black and white,  
But hell is in this old jail."

"Rememberance is the best that binds  
True hearts in any weather,  
But if Jim Doyle don't do as bread,  
We will all starve together."

"In God we trust."  
"I stand in jail seven months for nothing,  
and I got damned tired of it  
and don't you forget."

## Hon. J. D. Alderson.

Mr. Alderson never has any half-way friends. His men work for him wherever they are, and with whatever odds there may be against them. All through the district come reports of his success. He has solid delegations from McDowell, Webster, Clay and Nicholas. Two-thirds of Pocahontas and Fayette. Three-fourths of Summers. About one-half of Wyoming, and more than one-half of Monroe. Logan county is for him, except that part instructed for England, and he will have the whole vote of that county if England withdraws. Here are the first ten counties heard from as to the race at this stage of the campaign and Mr. Alderson overwhelmingly in the lead. These ten of the sixteen counties in the district declare for our able representative's nomination. This shows the people's choice. There can be no greater vindication of his late course as a representative than such a triumphant nomination. His policy has been criticised by here and there a chronic dissector, but when J. D. Alderson is tried before the people of the district under the most righteous mandate ever issued by a committee of a political party, he is cleared of every charge put upon him by disgruntled local politicians.

The Convention to meet in Hinton, will not be a body of men who will not do their duty as a body of men, but will simply be a body of men who will do their duty as a body of men. The Convention to meet in Hinton, will not be a body of men who will not do their duty as a body of men, but will simply be a body of men who will do their duty as a body of men.

## A Changed Man.

BLOODY NEURANCE was a heathen,  
He a sallow colored savage,  
In his wild and wooly country,  
He was just a holy terror.  
Carried he a big revolver;  
Saw ore he in the choicest language;  
Drank his every sort of liquor,  
Rider of ferocious chargers;  
Disturber of religious meetings;  
Smoker of the cigarette, too;  
When he dyed his fierce musaches,  
Gazed his hair, and put his spurs on,  
Galloped to some basket meeting,  
Where he was an illustration  
Of his preacher's talk on sinners,  
Then was he the dearest idol,  
And the darling of the fair sex.  
How the girls all rushed upon him!  
While the old folks kicked like thunder.  
Yallow Neurance was a dandy  
Very pert and a lot smarter  
Than they made the boys in those days;  
She was slim and very quiet,  
Pretty as a speckled palid,  
Wide-awake, her wit about her.  
She set her cap for BLOODY NEURANCE.  
And he got very badly snatched,  
He got worse and more outrageous,  
Got indicted by the jury.  
Progressed much iniquitously,  
Till he thought he was perfection,  
Then proposed and was accepted.

## AND AFTER.

Down a narrow, lonely valley,  
Live the couple and their offspring,  
He, the one time holy terror,  
Dwells in peace and hoes the hillside,  
He obeys his worthy helpmate.  
Yallow Neurance was the in heeches,  
BLOODY NEURANCE is a gentle,  
Neck and lowly fellow voter. 7-27-11.

## A Substitute for Swearing.

When I was a small boy a tract was given to me which began, "Are you a swearer?" As a matter of fact I was not—then. I remember being very much impressed by the story told in the tract about the amount of good another small boy had done in reforming hardened swearers. When he heard a man swear he went up to him with peace, and said, "Dear sir, why do you not say 'pothooks and hangers'?" Something in the mild upturned face of the child appealed to the swearer (some times he burst into tears and thought of his own innocent childhood), and he reformed right away, or, if he happened to be more than usually hardened, and could not break off suddenly without danger to his health, he switched off on "pothooks and hangers," and gradually from that into a swearless life. I take it that pothooks and hangers refer to implements used where cooking is done at an open fire, and to my then immature mind the words seemed an admirable substitute for the more objectionable phrases used by an angry man. I tried the advice (the tract requested us all to try it and do what little good we could), on the most talented swearer in our village. He looked for one moment at my childish upturned face, but apparently saw nothing there but cheek, for he said his boot with energy and dispatch, resulting in my going out of the door and the reforming business at once and the same time. Thus do we all find real life differ from that depicted in books.

I learn with regret that many great men have been known to swear. This is a deplorable state of things, if true. It is said that when the late Duke of Wellington received his morning mail he was in the habit of marking on some of the communications the three letters "K. B. D." His secretary in some roundabout way had come to understand that the letters meant "He is a—". Now, it is not strictly in official circles to use this expression in any sense, even when a dash takes the place of the first letter of the last word. In our country it is absolutely not becoming to a man to swear, and it is therefore becoming to know how the secretary translated the three letters into his own language. This reply took this form:

Sir, Field Marshal—The Duke of Wellington has given your communication his most earnest consideration, and begs leave to express his regret that it is impossible to comply with your request.

Those who have made a study of our alphabet are aware of the regrettable fact that there are something like thirty sounds, more or less in the English language, and only twenty-six letters to express them, while several of these inadequate number are merely duplicates of other combinations, as, for instance, "x," which can be signified by "cks." In a perfect language there would be no need of objectionable profane phrases. There would be certain arrangements of words which, when accurately set in order, either vocally or with the pen, would be a perfect equivalent for any emotion a man was capable of feeling. This, unfortunately, is not the case with the English language, and herein arises a grave injustice to the excitable man. He finds himself suddenly surrounded by an array of circumstances—let us not be too academic, say he hits his thumb with a hammer—and he at once realizes that he has sprung with a bound beyond the limit of his language, and that he must use a set of apparently irrelevant phrases, or allow his feelings to go unchronicled. A policeman happens along—he always does when he's not wanted—and takes this unfortunate man off to jail for swearing. A moment's reflection will show how unjust all this is. The man when he comes into this world, finds the language waiting for him. He learns it with much difficulty, and then, when it fails him, the boundary, which is the limit of the language, arrests and fines him for doing the best he can when he reaches a state of emotion with which the language cannot cope. I think the angry man has good cause of complaint against the land of his birth. The country, to be logical, should either take the law against swearing off the statute books, or should improve the language so that swearing would be no longer necessary.

Of course there is little use in theorizing about swearing unless one can offer a suitable and acceptable substitute. That I am happy in a position to do. The North American Indian never swears. Let us then study the habits of the Red Indian, and learn wisdom. We so-called civilized people rarely realize that we have much to learn from the simple, taciturn savage. In none of the languages of the Red Indian are there any equivalents for our justly celebrated and widely known expletives and malapropisms. When a discussion in which an Indian takes part reaches the point where the white man begins to swear, the untutored savage, with a graceful motion, raises his right arm and flings his tomahawk. He can throw it with the utmost accuracy, and the effect is immediate and conclusive. It ends a heated controversy with a readiness and dispatch that is admirable. When a white man in three terse words commands an adversary to break himself to the other world (there never was a case on record where the adversary went), the simple and unpolished Indian quietly sends him there with no unnecessary verbiage about it. The shade of the belly of talk and the shadow of action. I therefore beg leave to move that the tomahawk be introduced into this country, and the obscenity and ineffective habit of swearing be abandoned. The Editor.



